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Ozark Business College,
Farmington, Mo.

Bonne Terre Printers Object

Bonne Terre has for a number of years, at frequent intervals, been afflicted with a multiplicity of newspapers and job printing offices. The two old established newspapers there, the Star and the News-Register, both of which have well-equipped job plants in connection with their business, have had a rather hard time keeping their nose above water on account of cheap competition on the part of men who imagined they could print. But they have not yet seen the end of this kind of competition. Recently another "job shop" has been started there by a man who has been trying with only indifferent success to break into the newspaper business in this county.

A good newspaper is one of the very best assets any community can have. Newspapers, worthy of the name are always "going to the front" for the best interests of their respective communities, and this has been especially true of the St. Francois county papers. On many different occasions they have prevented disaster to the business interests by restoring confidence when panic conditions were about to break out. One notable instance was in the financial panic of 1907, when the banks, without any warrant of law, withheld money from depositors and the bulk of the business for several weeks was done on credit by the use of "John Smith" checks. Had it not been for the newspapers going to the front at that time by advocating a safe and sane policy and admonishing their readers not to "rock the boat" there would have been but few of our financial institutions that would have been able to weather the storm.

But it shows but little appreciation on the part of business men, if they invert their business from the newspapers who do a real service for the community to the "fly-by-night" job offices. For banks to do this is especially reprehensible. We already know of one bank in the Lead Belt that is sending its business to this Bonne Terre "job shop." However, it is a mighty long lane that hasn't any turn. More anon.—Lead Belt News.

We are inclined to think that the bank the Lead Belt News refers to has done this because the bank did not understand the situation. We are certain that the above junk print shop will be very lightly patronized in Bonne Terre. We had understood that the Wells Mercantile Company refused positively to permit the junk shop to enter any of their buildings and that A. Gordon & Co. did the same, both these firms declaring that they would not patronize a dollar's worth if it came here. Another business man who brought us a job this week told us that he had been begged for the work but that he told the beggers that the work was already contracted. In fact we do not believe there is a firm in town that will patronize it.

This reminds us of an experience that was told at the Press Association meeting by one of the Editors from Poplar Bluff. One of the business men had been patronizing the job shop. The business man spent a lot of money remodeling his store and then had a big "opening." Ordinarily and without cost, the newspapers would have given him a big write-up. In this case the write-up was about three lines. He protested to the newspaper men about it and was told that inasmuch as he had his printing done at the job shop he had better go there for his free publicity.

In another case a Y. M. C. A. "peddled" its printing and finally gave it to the job shop, but those live ones speedily awakened to the fact that they were losing several times the price of the job in the free publicity they failed to get.—Bonne Terre Star.

Dr. R. E. Walsh
DENTIST
Office in New Era Building,
FLAT RIVER MO.
Phone 487.

The position of Farmington in this important matter is exactly the same as is Bonne Terre. With two very creditable newspapers, Farmington is also handicapped with a job office, which gets a little work from unthinking citizens. In this connection, The Times desires at this time to make a single addition to the splendid presentment above, by the Lead Belt News and the Bonne Terre Star:

Wherever there are creditable papers, that are always working for the upbuilding of the community where published, such community is absolutely under obligations to support those papers. Failure to do so means that they are falling short of their duty as good citizens. The Times does not believe that any sane being will for a moment dispute the fact that Farmington has two good newspapers, that are a credit to this community. That being true, then they are a positive asset to every business man in Farmington. Therefore the business man is under positive obligations to support such newspapers with both job work and advertising. Failure in this means that they are getting something of benefit for which they are failing to pay. Call it what you will, but these are a few facts in this connection.

What kind of an asset to a community is a job shop? It gives to the community nothing, from the beginning to the end of the year, and its customers get from it nothing more than they pay for. The business man who passes up two good newspapers, each with considerable pay roll, to patronize a job printing office, without any payroll, such business man is either acting thoughtlessly or else he has no interest in the welfare of the community where he has perhaps made practically all he has. Such business men, who continue to act in such contrary manner to the true community spirit, forfeit all claim to public patronage. This is plain talk, but it is up to you, Mr. Business Man, to disprove it, even to your own personal satisfaction.

Costliest Load of Hogs From County

Judge E. E. Swink the first of the week shipped a load of hogs to the St. Louis National Stock Yards that topped the market, and according to The Times' information, brought the most money ever received, in this part of the State at least, for a single carload of hogs. There were 35 head in the car load, averaging a trifle less than \$50 each, the load bringing \$4,133—or \$23.15 per hundred pounds.

After having made his selections from the herd, a few more head were required in order to fill the car, and rather than put in any of those he had decided to retain, the Judge agreed to put in several pigs that were considerable smaller than the great bulk of the shipment. The smaller ones greatly reduced the average weight. Most of the hogs in this shipment had been bred and raised by Judge Swink, who appears to make a success of whatever he turns his hand to do.

LICENSED TO MARRY

July 26—Clarence R. Cain and Lizzie Courtoise, Halifax.
July 26—George Rundell, Delta, and Anna Morris, Flat River.
July 29—George R. Vaughn and Mexico Davis, Flat River.
July 29—J. W. D. Nossett, St. Francois, and Dora Isabel Rector, Ste. Genevieve.
July 30—O. G. Balser and E. M. Scott, St. Louis.

Labor Situation in the Lead Belt Has Not Noticeably Improved

The crisis in the labor situation in the Lead Belt is now apparently very nearly approaching, and if August 15th is permitted to go by without satisfactory action on the part of the mine owners, then the workers will, in all likelihood, go out on strike, which will mean additional hardship for both sides, and may result in disaster for both sides of the controversy.

The only indication the mine owners have thus far given that there is any discontent with wages and working conditions on the part of their workmen is that on July 24th notices were posted that a 12½ per cent increase in wages would go into effect on August 1st. Even that notice was not sent to the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers' organization, but notices were simply posted at different places, which was another slap at labor organization. But it seems that such a slap was altogether unnecessary, as the miners consider that 12½ per cent "advance" a sufficient slap.

It seems clear that the individual who apparently controls and even dominates the mining companies—C. J. Adams—absolutely refuses to treat with organized labor, feeling, doubtless, that he may not be able to dominate and over-ride such an organization, while up to the present he has been unusually successful in "swinging the bull" over individual workers. But the idea of offering labor a 12½ per cent raise, under the circumstances, is certainly calculated to "get on the nerves" of the workers throughout that region. Reductions have usually been made by 25 per cent and upwards, and now, that the price of life's necessities continue to advance, and with the present wage scale in the Lead Belt at the lowest possible level—considerably below the least amount that would keep an average sized family in the plainest comforts of life—the workers in that field, especially the lower paid laborers, have every reason to feel that the measly 12½ per cent increase in wages is an insult. A 50 per cent increase in wages would not be exorbitant, in view of the present abnormally low wages in that field, the alarming increase in the cost of living, as well as a comparison with wages in other fields.

In conversation with one of the leaders of the labor union the past week, a Times reporter gleaned the following: It is the sincere wish of the committee and the men we represent, that the question at issue be peaceably and amicably adjusted without interrupting operation of mines or mills and with this end in view, we shall hold ourselves in readiness to confer with you (the company management) at any time or place designated by you, through notice to the Secretary of the District Union.

We trust the management of the companies will realize the business wisdom of lending their full cooperation towards a satisfactory settlement of the questions at issue. On the 24th of the month a notice was posted by the companies, of an increase of 12½ per cent in wages to take effect the first day of August. Owing to the fact that on March 1st wages were reduced 20 per cent, and the cost of living has steadily gone up, it has only seemed to add to the ever-growing dissatisfaction.

This dissatisfaction is so general that on August 8th the members of the Union will be given an opportunity to express their contentment by ballot, to see if they are willing to apply the last resort, if the conference asked for is not granted. Just what course will be taken after August 15th, in case the conference is not granted, and the road opened for joint conferences between the representatives of the men and the companies, will be explained in next week's issue of The Times.

CAN YOU ANSWER THIS QUESTION?

A Times reader at Esther sends the following, which we hand out to our readers, with the request for an answer, which we would be pleased to publish. The proper solution of the problem appears to be beyond us. The letter is dated July 26th:

Editor Farmington Times:—Will you allow me to ask a question through your paper? I notice that you are always on the right side in regard to the labor situation. The notice that the lead companies recently posted, stating that on August 1st wages would be advanced 12½ per cent, appears to me to be entirely inadequate. It seems to me to mean only another cut in wages for us miners, unless some way can be found to prevent the merchants from "beating us to it."

One merchant in this town is now advising us to buy meat today, "as it will advance 3-cents on the pound next Monday." Here also is to be found three different prices on potatoes, within three blocks of each other. One merchant is selling them at \$3.00 a bushel, another is charging \$2.40 for them, while the third is selling them at \$2.00 a bushel. Each of them says he is selling them at cost.

I wish you could devise some means to prevent merchants throughout the lead belt raising on everything we have to buy, even before that munificent raise of 12½ per cent goes into effect, which will not be until August 20th, which enables them to get the full benefit of such proposed raise three weeks before it can possibly reach us.

This sort of a proceeding actually flops us from the "frying pan into the

fire" even before we miners are aware of what has hit us. Myself as well as many other miners would appreciate a suggestion as to how we are going to "get by" and feed our little ones, under such conditions.

FORMER WORKMAN IN LEAD BELT WRITES OF DETROIT

Editor Farmington Times: While I am writing, will give you a few notes for your paper, if you care to print them.

After making up my mind to leave Flat River, I dropped a letter to a friend in Detroit, asking him to meet me at the train on a Sunday morning in June, and on my arrival my friend was waiting with his auto. He drove me to his home, and to church and back to his home, where dinner was served, the table being loaded with everything the appetite could wish for. After dinner we drove over the city, seeing the sights, among which was the justly celebrated Ford Automobile Plant. We were informed by a man in authority there that their average production of automobiles is 3,000 machines daily. Detroit has a population of over a million people, and most of the great manufacturing plants here are still short of help. Mechanists and laborers are especially in demand, and good wages are paid everywhere.

Any report that work is now scarce here is a plain falsehood. I understand the lead companies at Flat River are talking of having their men vaccinated, in order to prevent their taking the "Detroit Fever." Suppose that would be cheaper than to raise their wages.

On July 4th I took a boat trip to Put-in-Bay, thirty miles down the Detroit river and then thirty miles out into Lake Erie. It was a fine trip, on one of the largest fresh-water lakes in the world. One of the sights of Put-in-Bay is Perry's Monument, which is 352 feet high, and 150 feet square at its base. It has an electric elevator, which makes it very convenient to go to its top, where there is standing room for 500 people.

On the Canadian side are some progressive cities, of which I may write at some future time. Wishing all my Missouri friends well, will close for the present. A TIMES READER.

Seventy-Nine Strenuous Years

Wednesday, July 30th, was the seventy-ninth birthday of Senator Jasper N. Burks, and it found him still in a hale and vigorous condition both of mind and body, except that he is unable to get about actively, owing to rheumatic conditions that have somewhat impaired his lower limbs. A week seldom passes, however, that he does not walk down town once or more for a shave and to meet his many friends.

His many years of life have been well filled with activity, much of which has been spent in public service. He was the friend, companion and confidante of all the old-time politicians and public men of this State, when men grew truly big. Such men as Senators Vest and Cockrell, W. J. Stone, John O'Day and Martin L. Clardy, were always pleased to call him a friend and to consult with him. He represented this district in the State Senate one term and was the first grain inspector the State ever had, to which position he was appointed without applying for it. As a lawyer he ranked high during the many years he practiced his profession, and as a public speaker he was excelled by none in forcible and convincing presentation.

Why Batteries Can't Last Forever

"Most people can understand why a tire wears out, or why bearing points of a car work loose," says Bert Wines, local Willard Service Station dealer, "but they don't quite see why a battery should ever wear out."

"Of course the main trouble is that it's harder for anyone to imagine a chemical process than a mechanical one, and the battery is strictly chemical."

"There's not much inside a battery. About all there is to it is a set of plates with insulators between each pair, and solution that covers both plates and insulators. These plates are simply lattices of metallic lead filled with lead compounds. The insulators may either be wood or Threaded Rubber."

"Before a battery can be used at all it has to be charged. The electric current coming in, causes certain chemical changes. When you turn on your lights or step on the starter, changes start in the opposite direction and supply you with current."

"Of course this constant changing back and forth will wear out a battery in time, just as contact with the road will wear out a tire. And even if the battery is in storage and is kept charged, some wear will go on, as the chemicals are all present and are never absolutely idle."

"The way to get the longest life out of your battery is to keep in mind the fact that its life depends to a great extent on how well you treat it, and to remember to add water and make a hydrometer test at least once every two weeks."

In Championship As Fisherman

County Collector Ed Brewer is rapidly acquiring a reputation as an expert fisherman, which will perhaps soon make him a legitimate contender for the championship in the sport that Isaac Walton made popular. Some of those who see their glory waning are contending that he "don't belong" in this community—that he is an "imposter." But such allegations fail to "stand up," as Collector Brewer is now a full-fledged Farmingtonian, owning one of the finest homes in the city, and is unquestionably here for at least a term of years—we hope for always. But as to the piscatorial art of St. Francois county's popular and efficient Collector: He loves to entice the fish from their favorite nooks, and during the present slack season in the Collector's office he has been devoting considerable time to studying the habits of the finny tribe. He and that other expert fisherman, P. G. Hunt, who has long been considered by many as entitled to the laurels as a fisherman, have recently made a number of trips together to entertain, and to be entertained by the "denizens of the deep," and almost invariably has Ed Brewer made the biggest and best catches.

On Tuesday of this week this pair of nimrods were fishing with flies on the St. Francois, a few miles west of town, and had caught a number of fine perch. But Ed did not appear to be satisfied with "small game," even though flies were his ammunition. He thought he recognized the home of one of his special friends beside a large log, and made a long cast for the coveted location. And he "rang the bell" for immediately a large bass grabbed the fly and started to "beat it," but was gently detained by his friend at the other end of the line, who gently remonstrated with him for some time, tiring him out, and finally letting him "hide" himself in some weeds near the bank, from which point of seclusion Ed rescued him. It proved to be a big-mouthed striped bass, 3 1-2 pounds.

P. G. seemed to be slightly offended that anyone should catch such a fine specimen with a fly; thought they were fishing for smaller fish, and announced that he was ready to "quit and go home." But Ed evidently believes in taking the big ones, and letting the little ones grow. Then, too, the big ones "go farther."

NEW AUTOMOBILE LAWS EFFECTIVE IN MISSOURI AUG. 7

Attorney General McAllister has ruled that the several new automobile laws passed by the last Missouri Legislature will become effective Aug. 7. Most of them were aimed to put a stop to automobile stealing. Senate bill 484 is the most important, and drastic of these. This bill requires any person operating a public garage or repair shop to keep a record for public inspection of the name and kind of car, license number and engine number of all automobiles taken in or held in charge by said garage for the purpose of sale, rental, livery or repair. This record is to contain name, kind of car, address of person delivering the car to garage, license number and number of engine. The alteration of an engine number is to be prima-facie evidence of larceny. The owner or proprietor of the garage, when finding altered identification marks, shall immediately notify the police and hold car for investigation. A failure to comply with this law subjects the proprietor of the garage to a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year, or a fine of \$500, or both.

This law also makes it a felony for any person to buy or have in his possession an automobile upon which the motor number has been defaced. This is a felony under this law punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding five years or by a fine of \$500 and imprisonment in the county jail for one year, or both fine and imprisonment.

The same punishment is prescribed where a person removes or destroys the identity of an automobile. Kansas City has a city ordinance which is the same as this State law.

It is anticipated that this law will put an end to the stealing of automobiles in Missouri.

The compliance with this law will mean considerable trouble and expense for garage proprietors. In fact, it is anticipated that in the larger garages the extra work that will be entailed by this law will require the entire service of an extra man. However, we are not predicting that this law will prove to be a poor one. It may prove to be meritorious. If it puts an end to automobile stealing, then it will doubtless be worth all the extra expense its enforcement will entail.

PLAYGROUND EQUIPMENT DONATED TO PRESBYTERIAN ORPHANAGE

Up-to-date playground equipment, such as would make any youngster happy, has recently been put up on the lawn at the Presbyterian Orphanage. The eighty-odd children at that institution seem to greatly enjoy the use of it, as they can be seen from morning till night swinging and performing other acrobatic stunts. Parkhurst School, of Flat River, donated this equipment to the Home and has the thanks of the management and of each child there. Mrs. Sleeth presented a doll to each girl in the Home, for which she, too, is thanked.

Three Good Men Pass On

Henry P. Sutton

The death of Henry P. Sutton, which occurred at his home two miles south of this city, at 5:10 o'clock Wednesday morning, drew down upon this community a very preceptible shade of sadness, as to know this remarkably good man was to leave him. Therefore his friends were legion, as he was born in St. Francois county more than 63 years ago, and had lived here all his life. If deceased had an enemy, that fact is not known. In fact it is not thought possible that such a man, always mindful only of his own business, unless perchance he might be able to do a friend or neighbor a good turn, could have an enemy, or anything other than warm friends.

He was 63 years, 2 months and 12 days old, death resulting from a perforated appendix, resulting in peritonitis. Funeral services occurred yesterday afternoon and burial was in the K. of P. cemetery, near town. He is survived by his wife, a son, Harry, and two grand-children, to whom he leaves considerable means, as he was always a hard worker and frugal in his living.

Jacob Day

The death of this well known citizen occurred at his home in this city on Monday, July 28th, at 7:42 p. m., from a complication of ailments brought on by Bright's disease, at the age of 65 years, 8 months, and 10 days. Funeral services were held at the home at 1 o'clock Wednesday, and interment was in Parkview cemetery at 2 o'clock.

There was perhaps no citizen in St. Francois county with a larger or more favorable acquaintance than was "Jake" Day, as he was familiarly known. For many years he lived on his farm in the lead belt, which proved to be one of the largest mineral holdings in that entire district. For a number of years he leased the land for mining purposes to the large mining corporations, and finally, when he felt that a satisfactory offer had been made, he sold the land outright for several hundred thousand dollars.

Notwithstanding his somewhat sudden change from a hard working man, of very moderate means, to one of considerable wealth, such transition had no apparent effect on him, remaining to his death a plain, common citizen, friendly to all, a splendid neighbor and a good friend. Deceased had owned considerable land in Louisiana, where he spent last winter. On his return his health appeared to be considerably shattered, and during the last several weeks he had been confined to his home.

Samuel Roux

The death of this former well known citizen of this community occurred Monday morning, at his home in Herculaneum, of heart trouble, the cause of death being heart failure. Deceased had many friends in this community, where he was known as a progressive and honest citizen, a splendid and true gentleman.

During the last few years he has been overseer for the St. Joe Farming Co. Deceased leaves a wife and several children to mourn the loss of a loving and indulgent father.

Proposals

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Managers of State Hospital No. 4, until 10 o'clock a. m., August 11, 1919, for the erection of Fire Escapes, Etc., for the various buildings at State Hospital No. 4, Farmington, Mo.

Plans and specifications are on file at the office of the Secretary of the Board of Managers and Hohenschield & Pearce, Architects, Suite 401-402 Odd Fellows Bldg., St. Louis.

P. A. BENHAM, President.
G. C. VANDOVER, Sec'y.

BUSINESS COLLEGE NOTES

Miss Orra Kleppstattel is taking a vacation at the present time.

Leslie Fowler, of Supply, Ark., began work in the bookkeeping department last week. He is doing very nicely.

Miss Irene Cleve left for a position in Chicago last week.

Miss Leona Effrein began work as private secretary at Hospital No. 4 on Tuesday. She is doing temporary work in place of Miss Vivian McCord, who is taking a vacation of a week.

Mr. Lewis, the Burroughs Adding Machine Co. representative, left a new adding and listing machine with us last week.

Our new catalogs are just off of the press. They were made by The Times, and an examination is a recommendation for the work it does. The cover design is their own product.

A special meeting of the Board of Managers of State Hospital No. 4 was held Monday. The business to be attended to was the arranging for letting of necessary work, such as installing fire escapes on the different cottages, which for some reason was overlooked when the buildings were constructed. This improvement alone will be an inestimable safeguard to the lives of the inmates there in case of fire. Calls for bids on the different jobs to be done there will be found in this issue of The Times. The Farmers' Bank of this city was also again selected as the depository for that institution for the ensuing year.